



Mississippi National River
and Recreation Area (MNRRA)
National Park Service

Trapped by History?

Mississippi River Forum
April 26, 2011

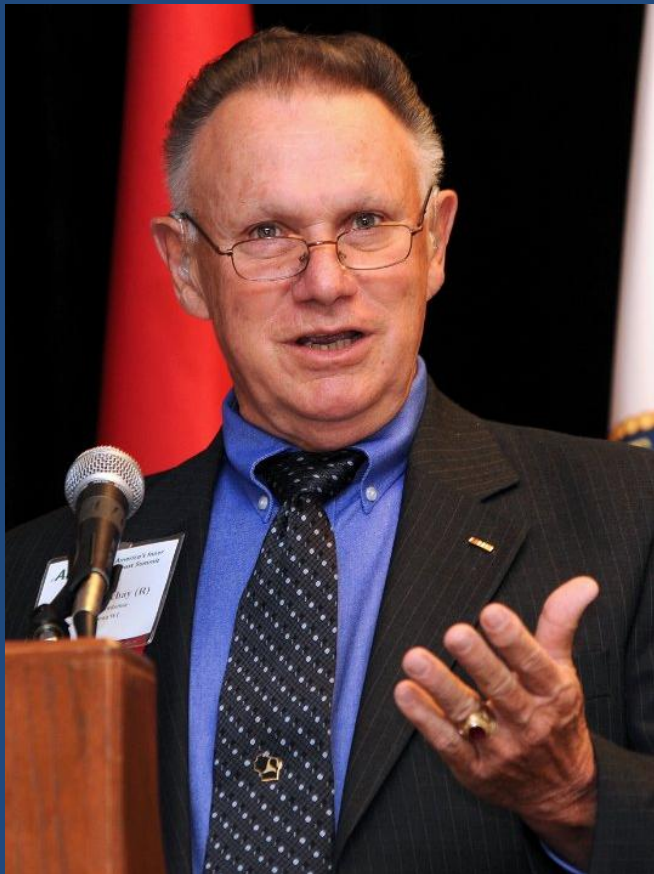
John O. Anfinson
Mississippi National River and
Recreation Area
National Park Service



America's Inner Coast Summit

June 22-24, 2010 | St. Louis, MO

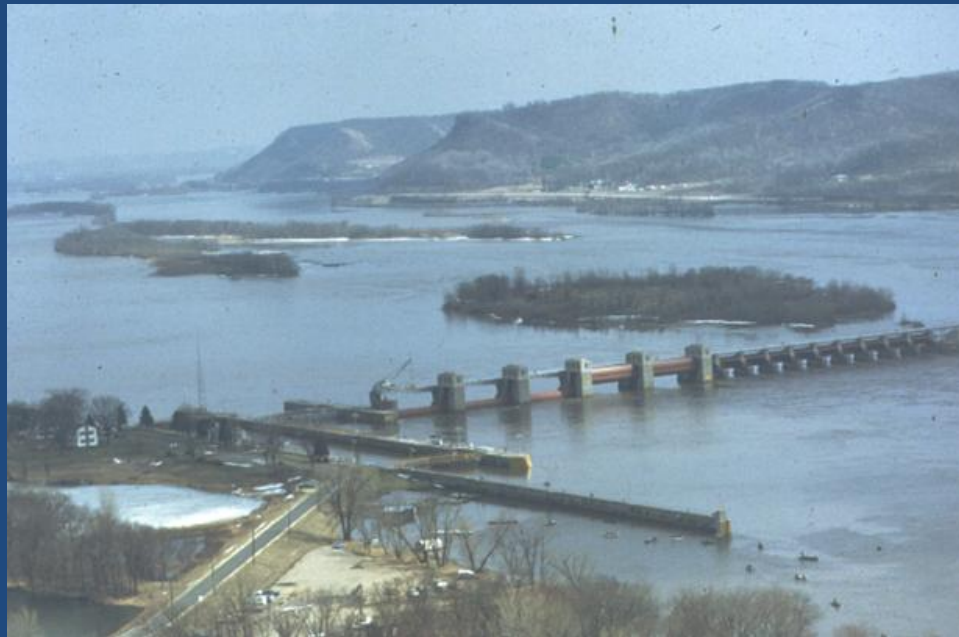
[Post Summit Recap](#) [Introduction](#) [Facilitators](#) [Speakers](#) [Agenda](#) [Registration Information](#) [Hotel Information](#) [Sponsors](#) [Steering Committee](#) [Contact Us](#)



Terry Mulcahy,
Sand County Foundation



Major General Michael Walsh,
Mississippi Valley Division, COE



4th
River ?

Dividing the Pie on the Columbia River?



Grand Coulee Dam

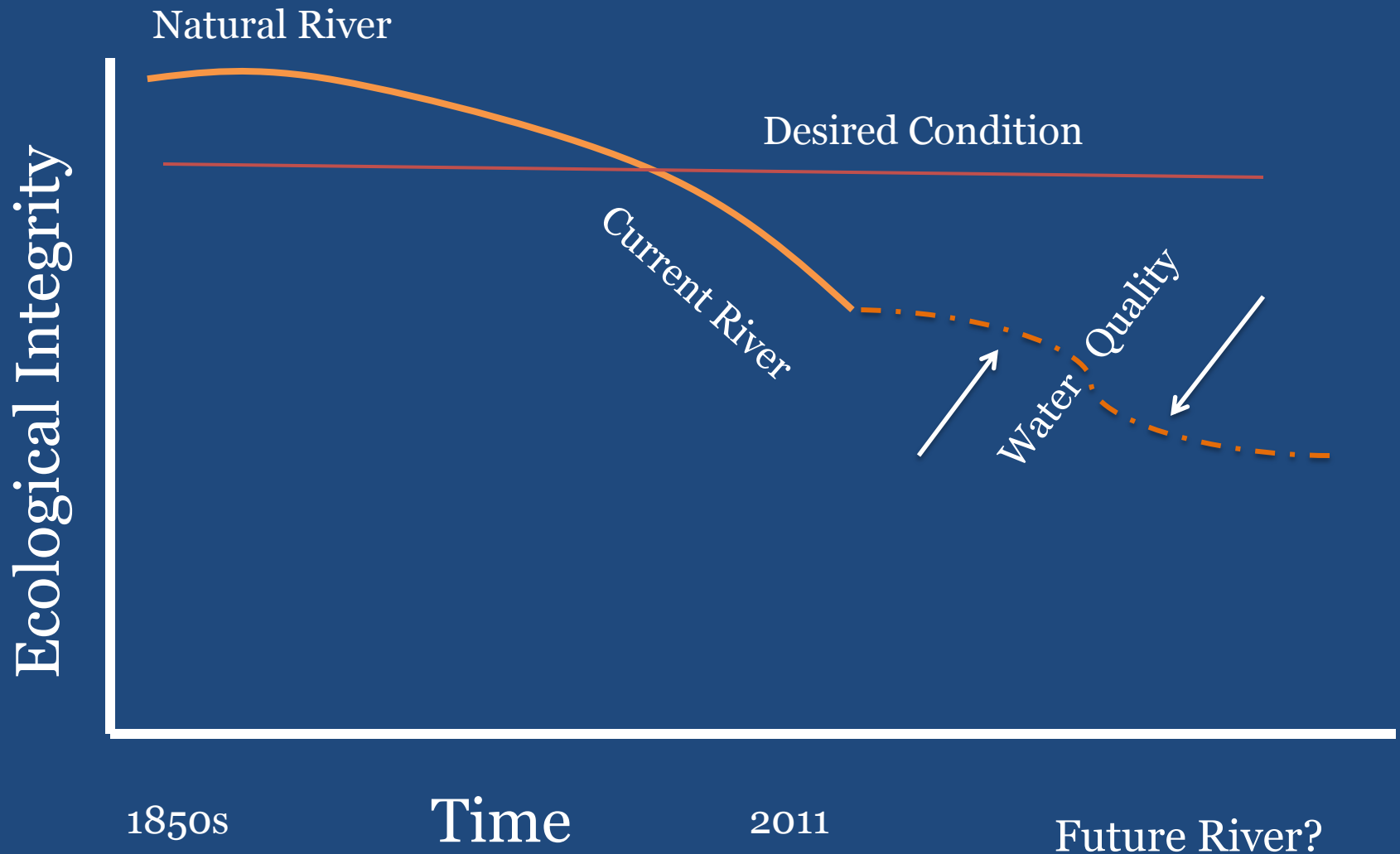


Migrating Salmon

www.physics.uiowa.edu/.../nov_o6-o4.html

staff.washington.edu/jltran/My%20favorite%20g

Ecosystem Decline



The West's Hydraulic Trap



Boulder Dam, Colorado River

bridgepros.com/.../index.htm.

Building



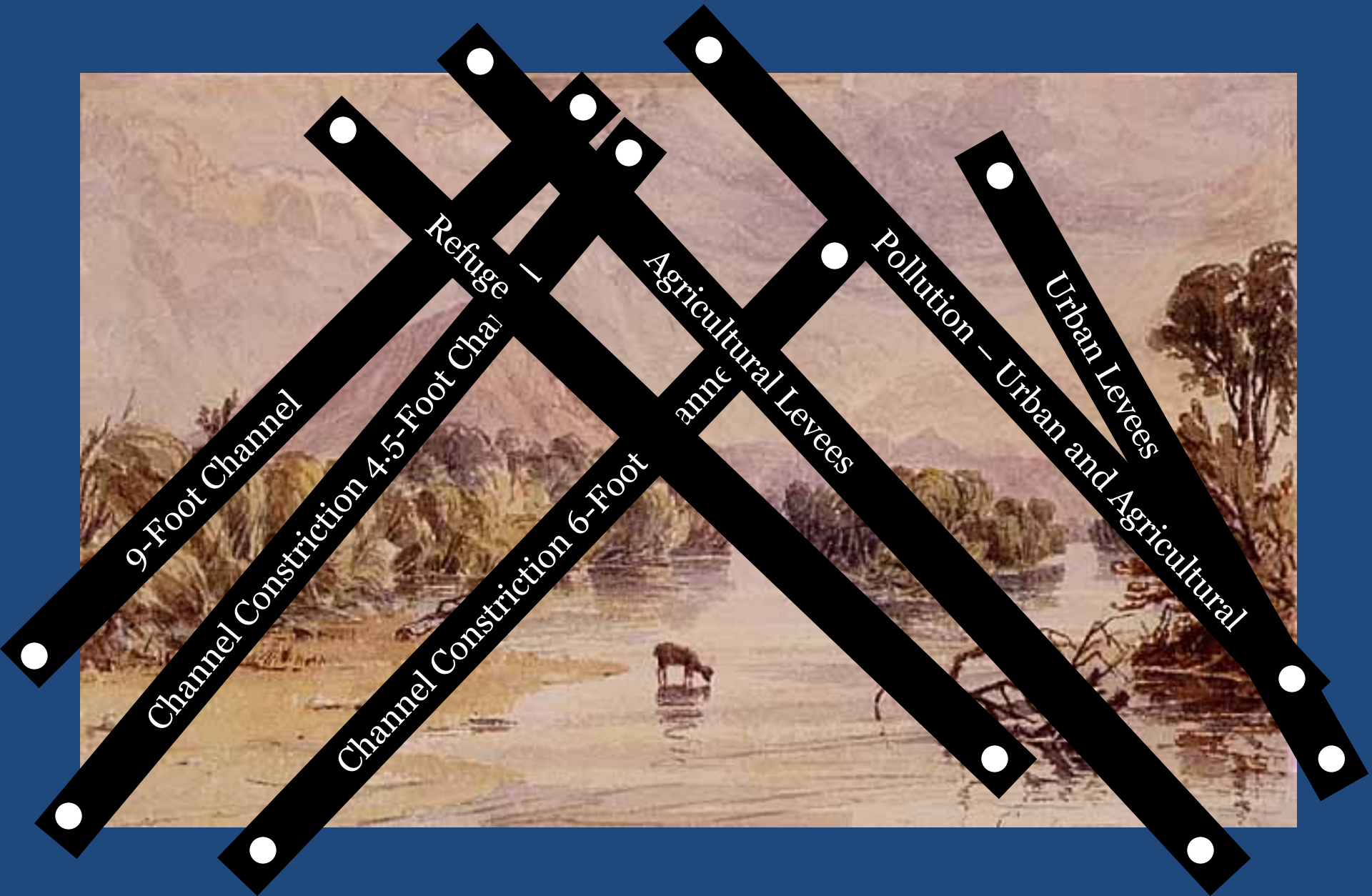
Channel Constriction 4.5-Foot Channel

Channel Constriction 6-Foot Channel

Agricultural Levees

Pollution – Urban and Agricultural

the



9-Foot Channel

Channel Constriction 4.5-Foot Channel

Channel Constriction 6-Foot

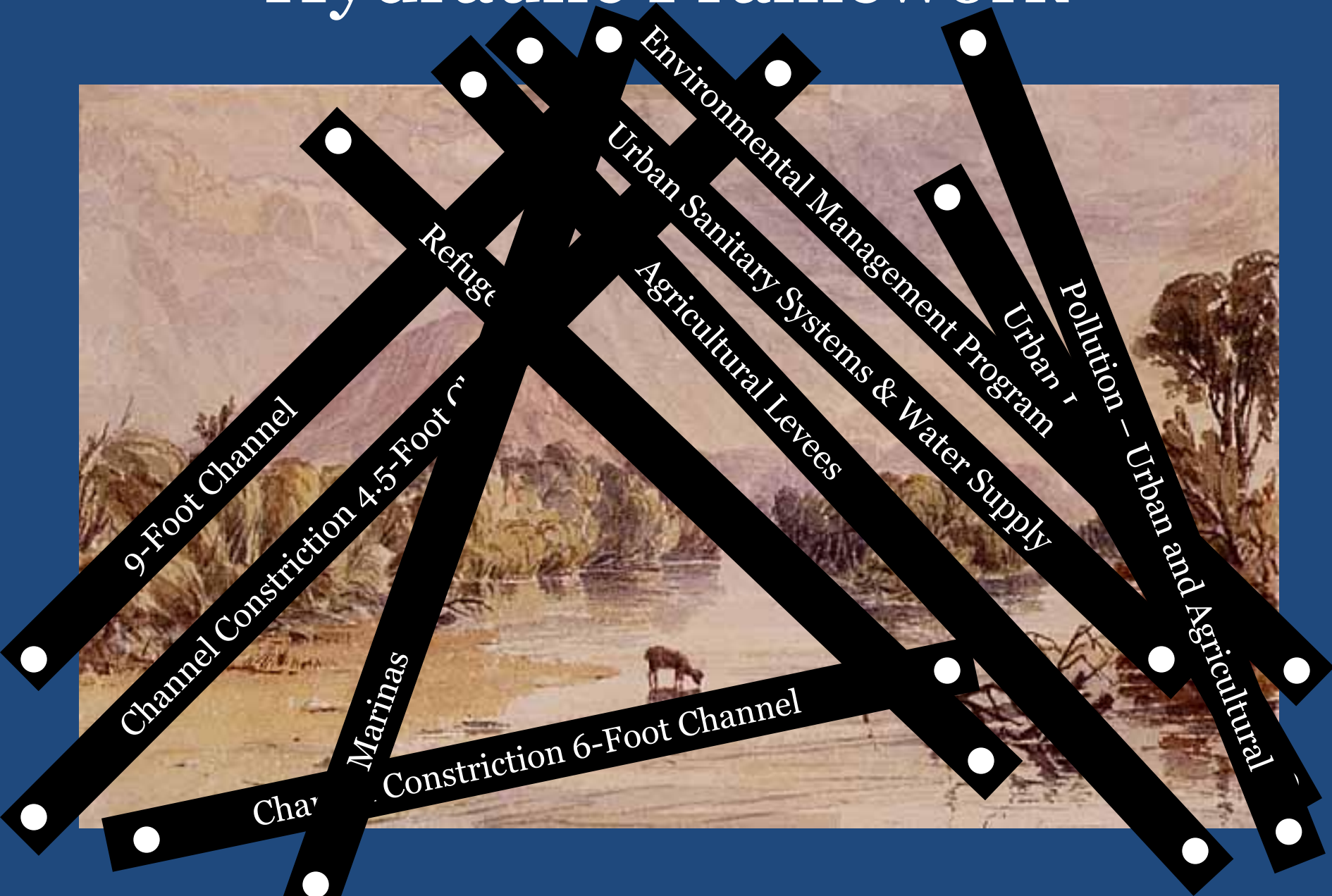
Refuge

Agricultural Levees

Pollution - Urban and Agricultural

Urban Levees

Hydraulic Framework

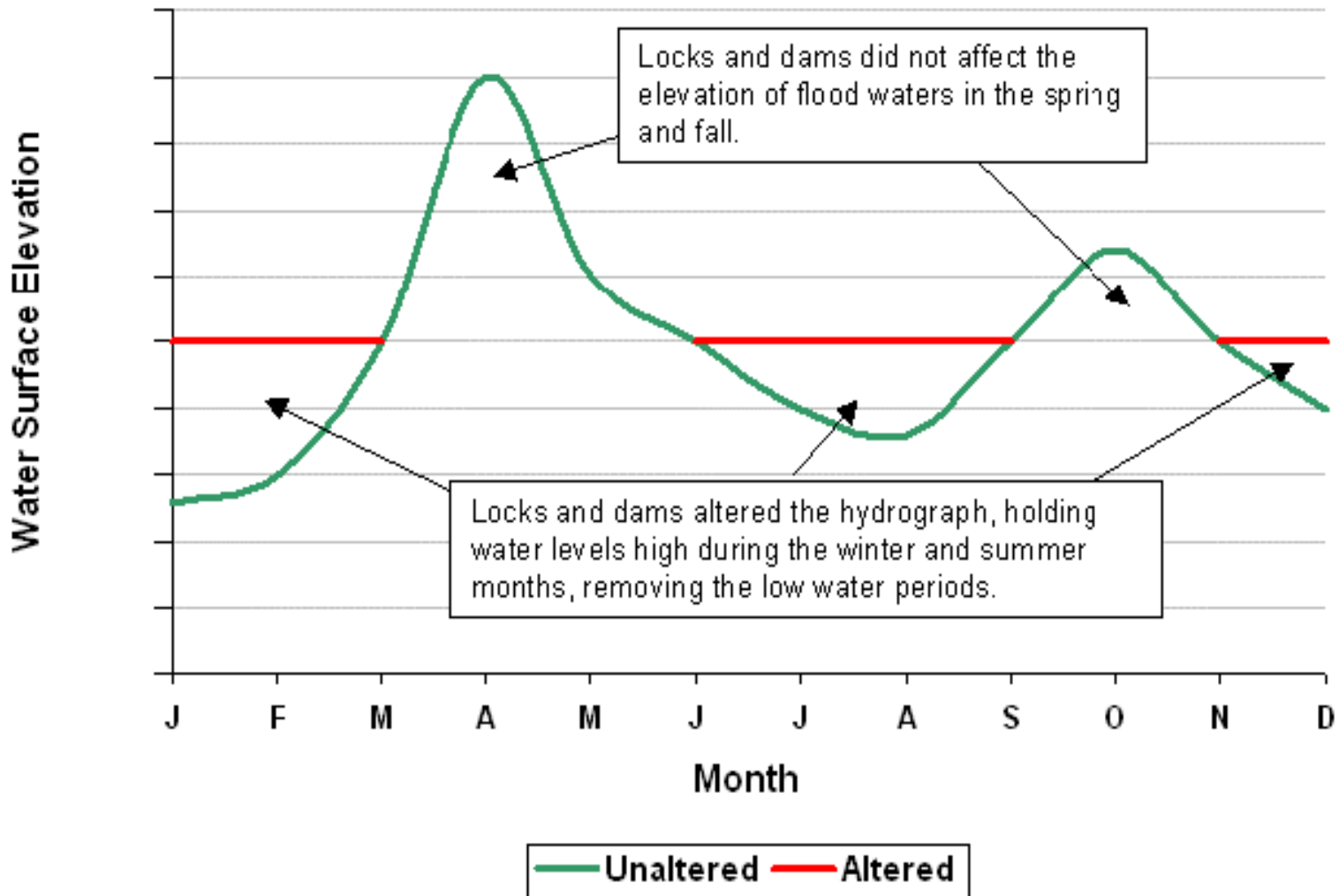


The Natural River

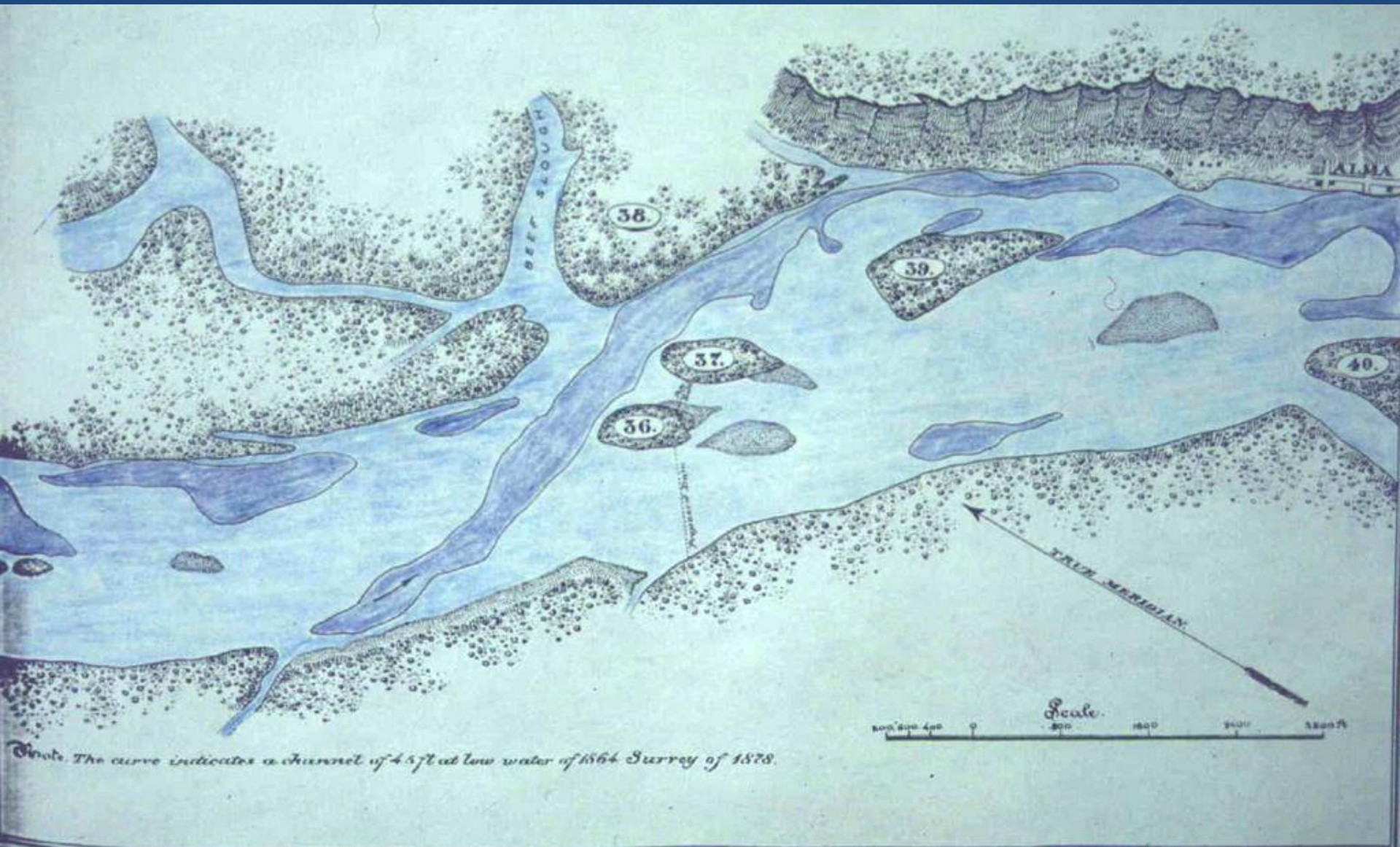


Upper Mississippi River, Annual Hydrograph

Low end of pulse prevented



Map - Natural Channels



Light Blue - Less than 3 feet at low water

Sandbar at Queens Bluff



Henry P. Bosse. St. Paul District, Corps of Engineers

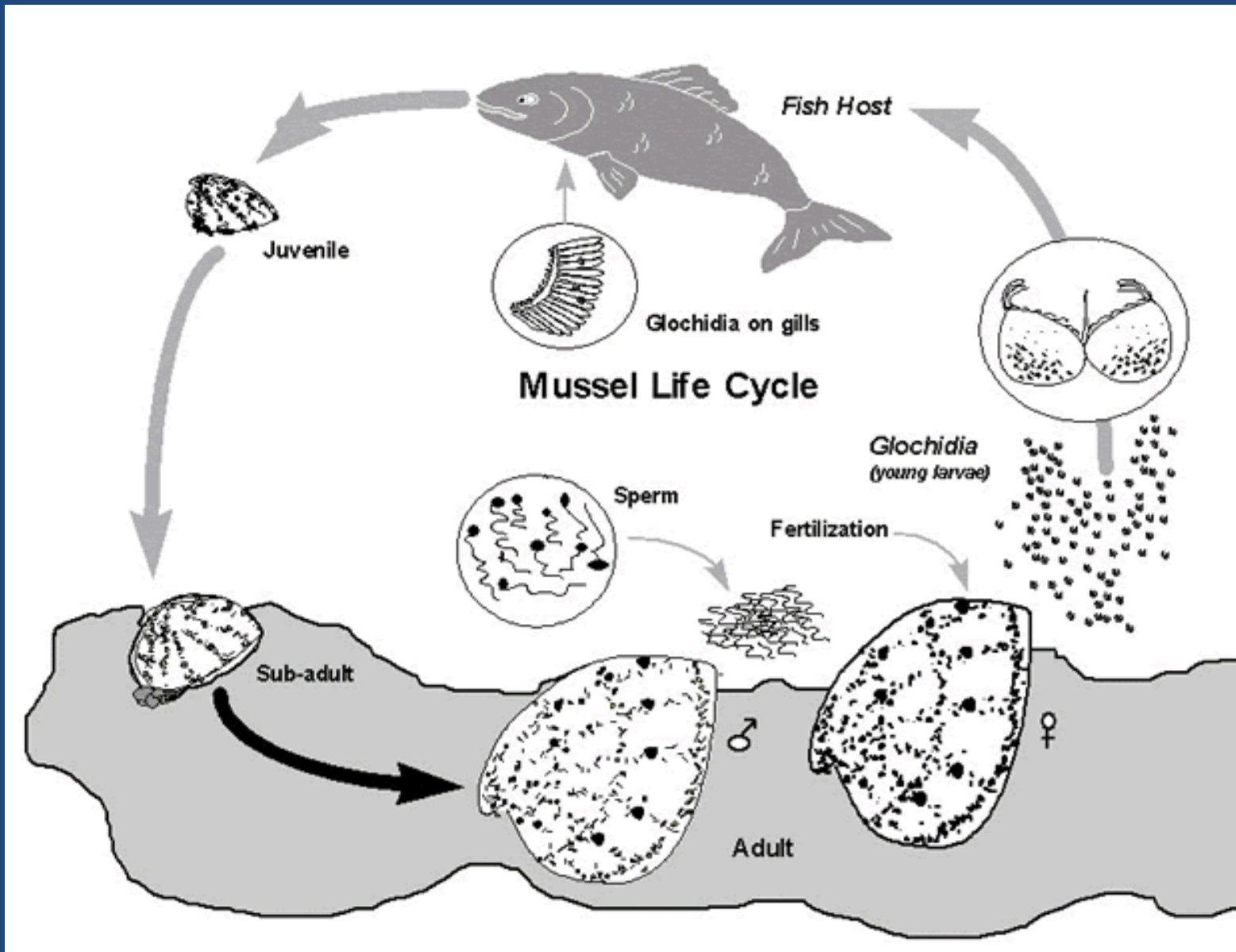


Harvesting mussels
for buttons and
pearls.



Pearl Buttons

www.fws.gov/midwest/mussel/harvest.html. Source: Oscar Grossheim Collection, Musser Public Library, Iowa.



Mississippi River floodplain at Gorham, Illinois.



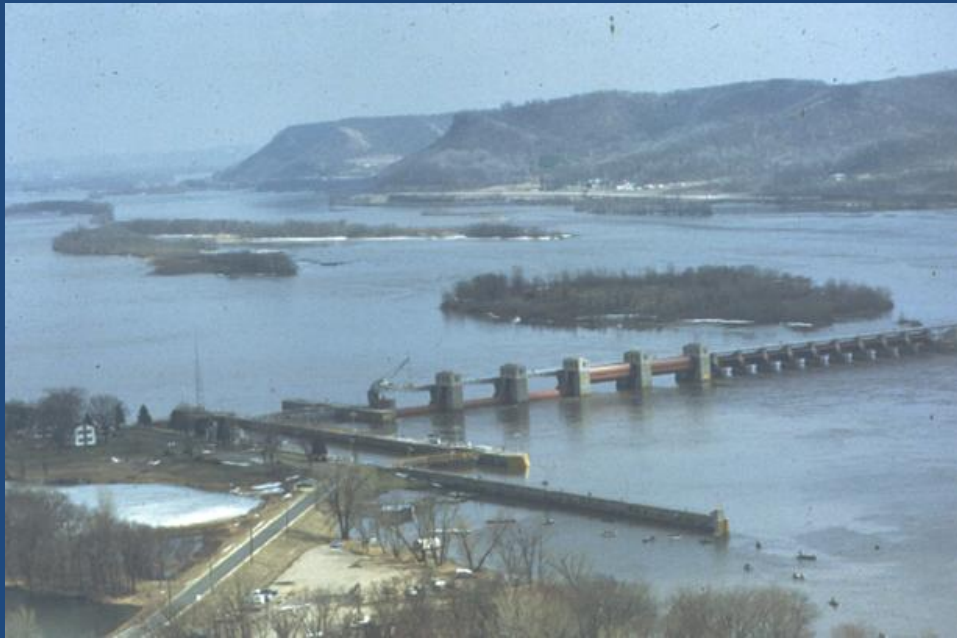
American Environmental Photographs Collection, [AEP Image Number, e.g., AEP-MIN73], Department of Special Collections, University of Chicago Library.

Bountiful Backwaters



Islands at Savanna, Ill.





Three Major eras of Navigation Improvements

4-Foot Channel, 1866-1878

4.5 & 6-Foot Channels, 1878-1930s

9-Foot Channel, 1930s-Present

The Need for Navigation Improvements



Snagging Scene



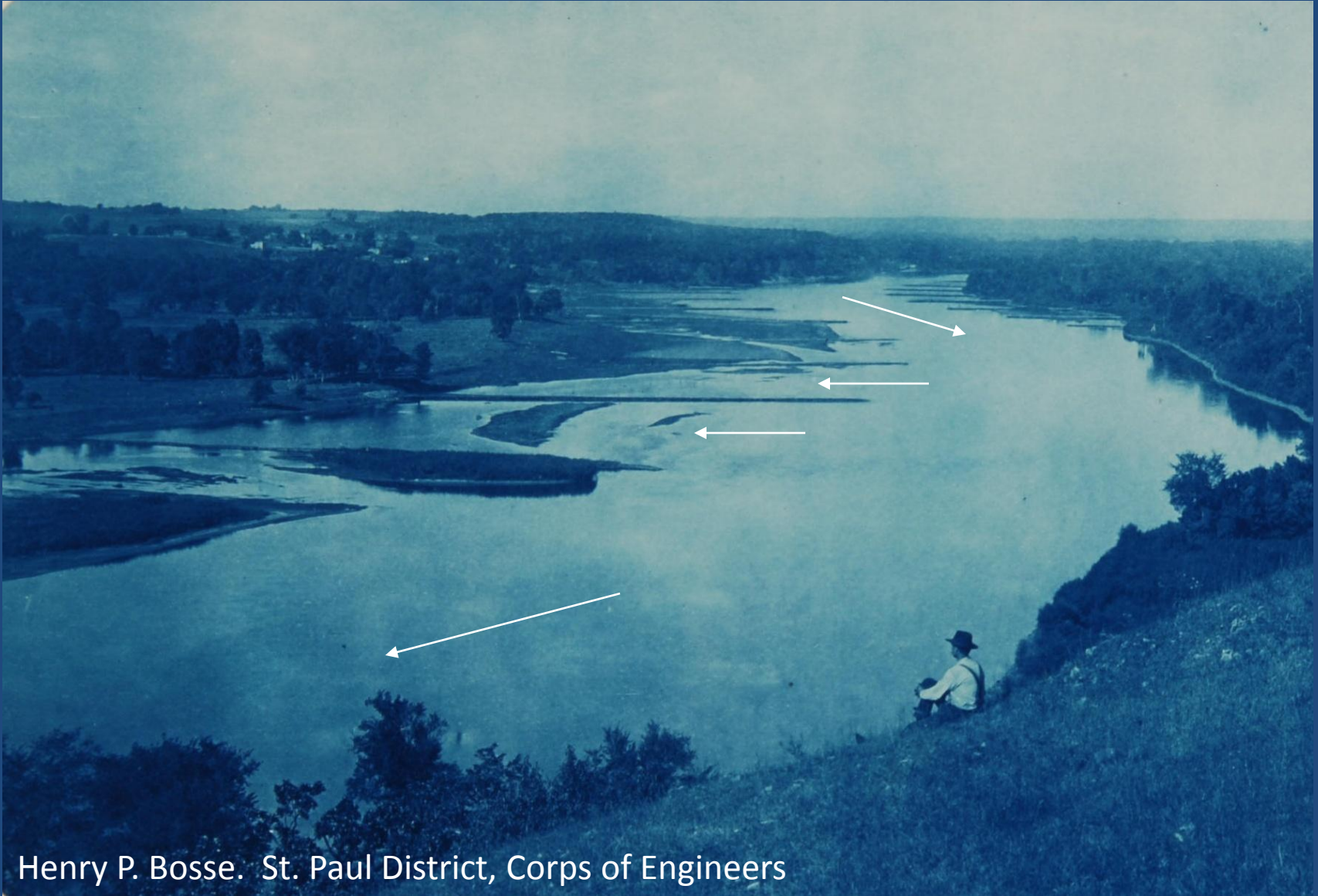
Henry P. Bosse, Rock Island District, Corps of Engineers

Railroads at St. Paul. Bosse



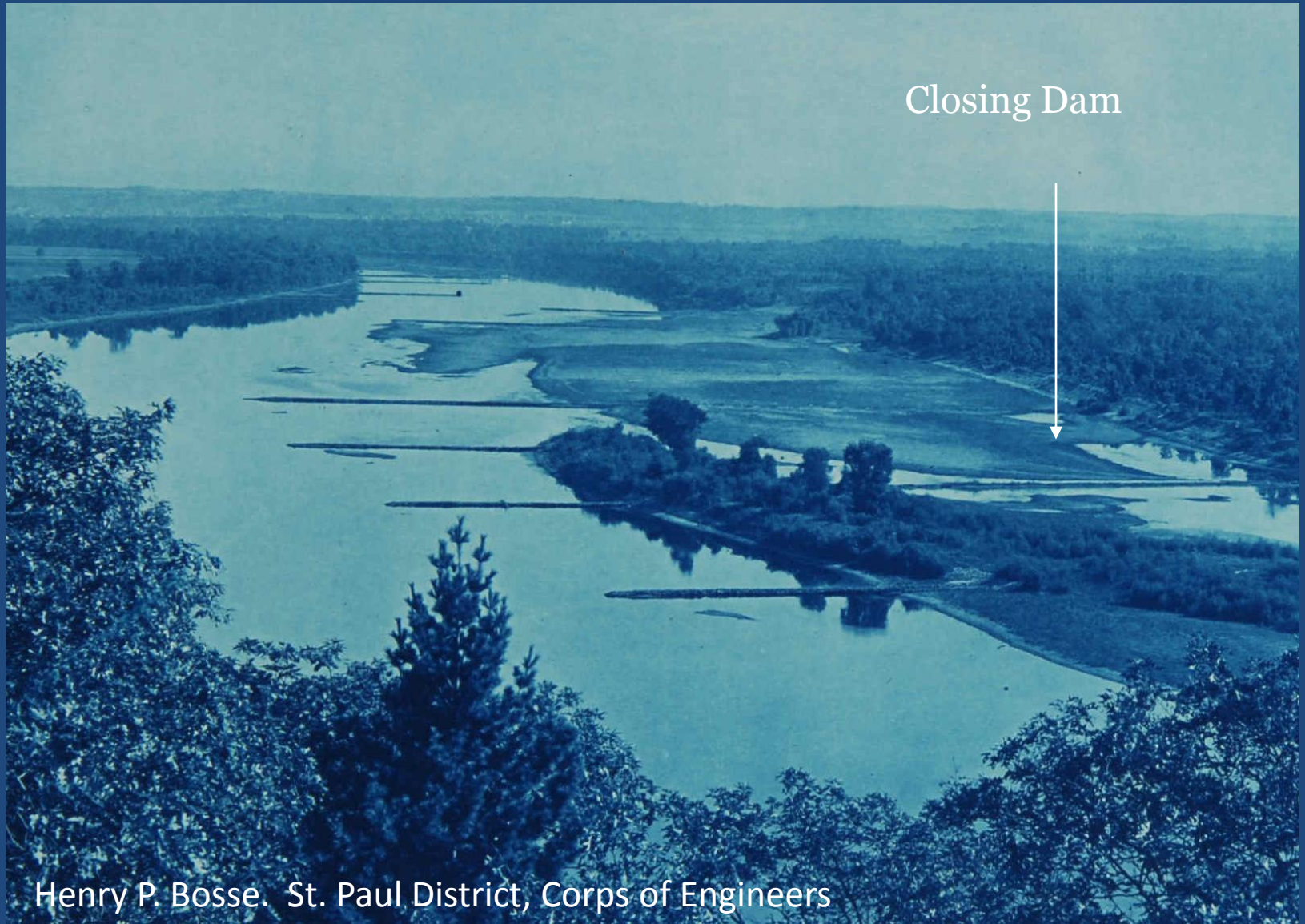
Henry P. Bosse, Rock Island District, Corps of Engineers

Wing dams below Nininger, 4.5-Foot Channel Project



Henry P. Bosse. St. Paul District, Corps of Engineers

Pine Bend, MN, 1891, 4.5-Foot Channel Project



Henry P. Bosse. St. Paul District, Corps of Engineers

Channel Constriction, 6-Foot Channel



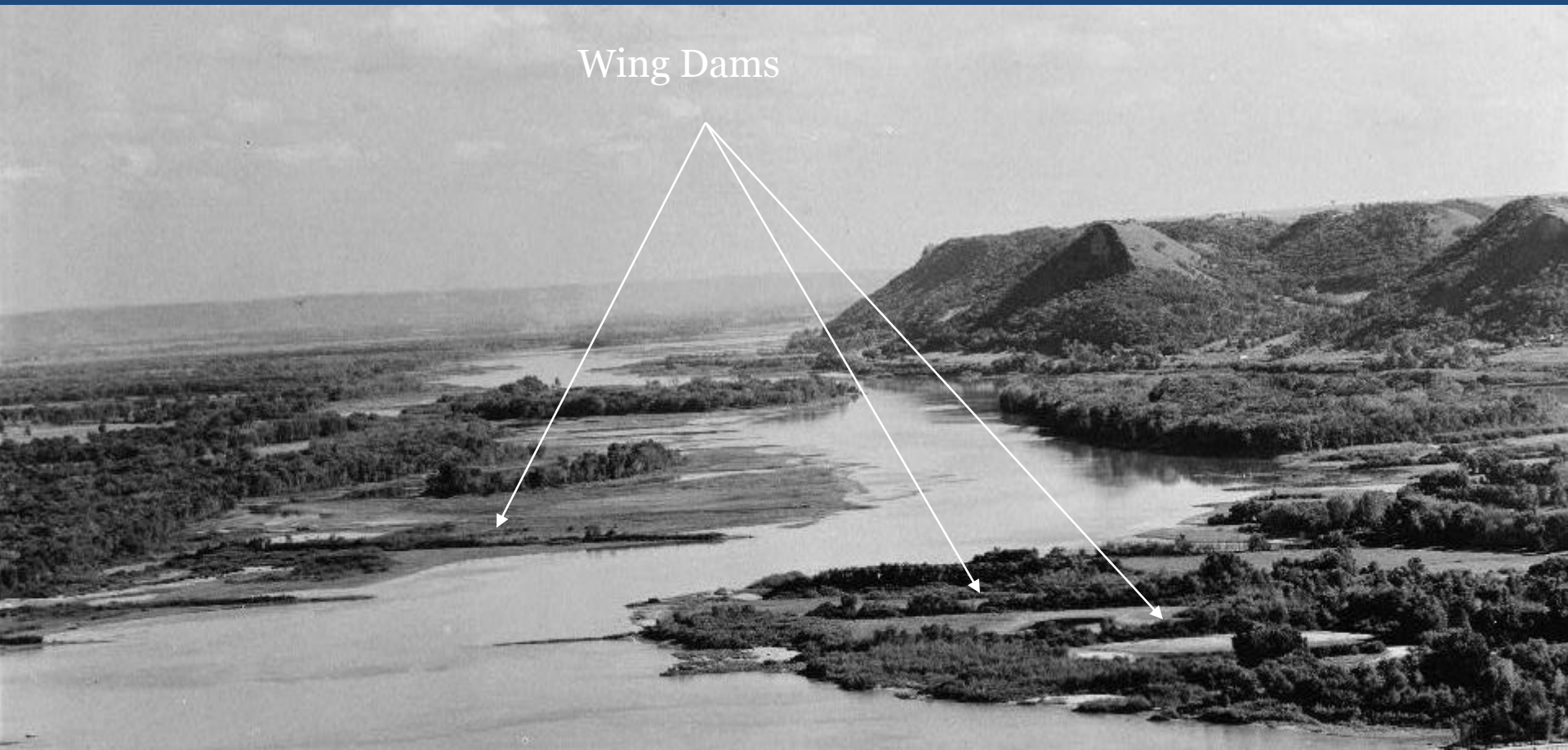
St. Paul District, Corps of Engineers

Growing the Banks. Above Hastings, 1927



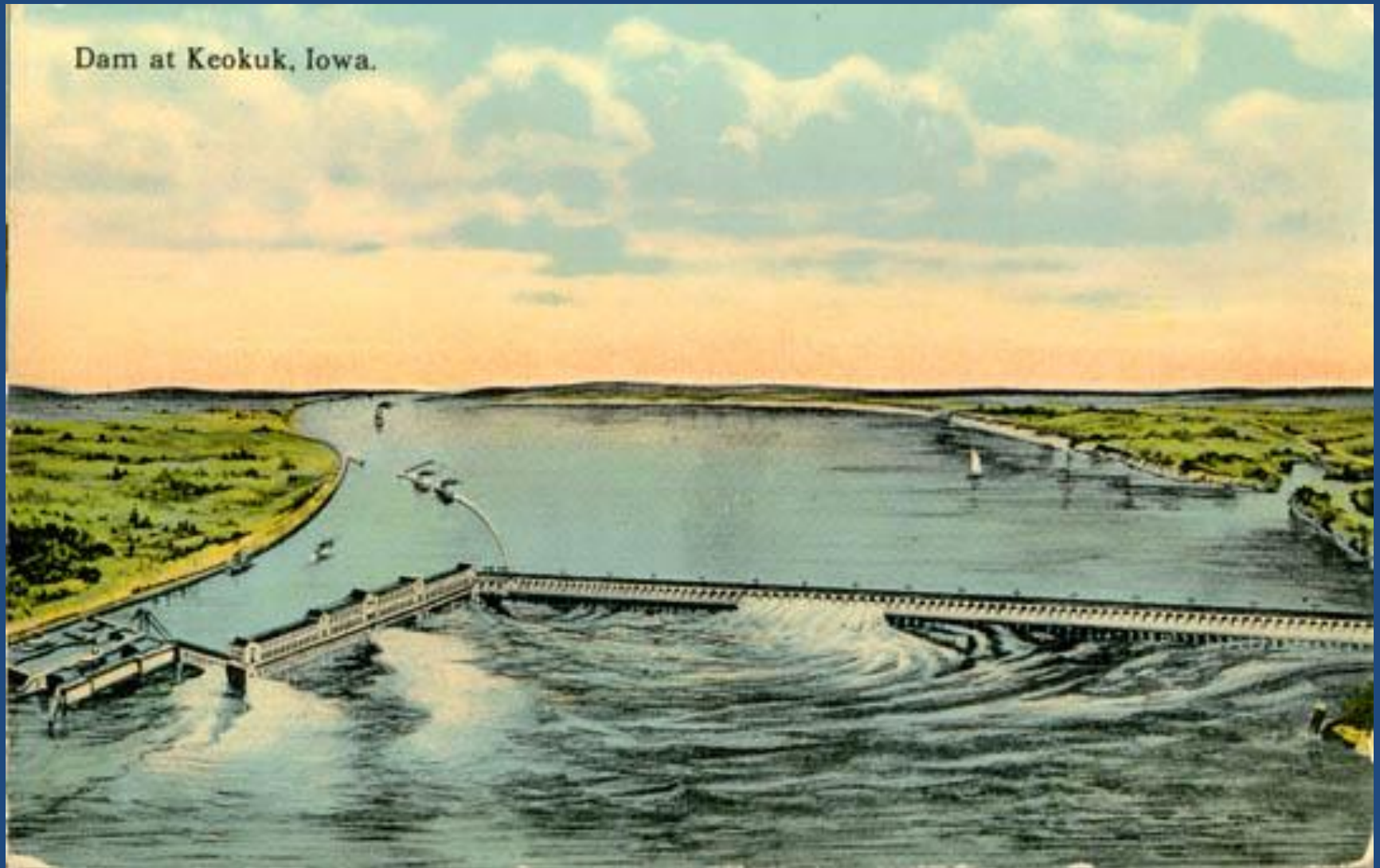
Wing Dams

Channel Constriction, 6-Foot Channel



Wing Dams

Keokuk and Hamilton Dam (Lock & Dam 19), 1913, Keokuk



Lock and Dam No. 1, St. Paul





Constricted Channel, Mississippi River below St. Paul, 1927

St. Paul District, Corps of Engineers

Floodplain Agriculture



Mississippi River floodplain agriculture near Waterloo, Illinois



American Environmental Photographs Collection, [AEP Image Number, e.g., AEP-MIN73], Department of Special Collections, University of Chicago Library.

Map of the Rock Island District Study Reach showing various drainage districts and levee systems. The map includes labels for districts such as Muscatine Island Levee District, Drury Drainage District, Bay Island Drainage & Levee District No. 1, Iowa River-Flint Creek Levee District No. 16, Green Bay Levee & Drainage District No. 2, Des Moines-Mississippi Levee District No. 1, Mississippi-Fox Drain, & Levee District No. 2, Gregory Drainage District, Hunt & Lima Lake Drainage District, Canton Missouri LFPP, Union Township Drainage District, Fabius River Drainage District, Marion County Drainage District, South River Drainage District, Sny Island Drainage District, and Keithsburg Levee. It also shows major roads like US 92, 63, 34, 218, 61, 136, 24, 36, 54, and 67, and cities like Ottumwa, Fairfield, Burlington, Keokuk, Hamilton, Warsaw, Quincy, Hannibal, and St. Louis. A legend in the bottom right corner indicates 'Base Conditions' and 'Rock Island District Study Reach'.

Floodplain Management Assessment,
Corps of Engineers.

Mississippi River floodplain at Gorham, Illinois.



American Environmental Photographs Collection, [AEP Image Number, e.g., AEP-MIN73], Department of Special Collections, University of Chicago Library.

Will Dilg,
Izaak Walton
League co-
founder &
refuge
champion

Izaak Walton League



Mississippi River Floodplain



Upper Mississippi National Wildlife & Fish Refuge



www.scienceiniowa.org

Minneapolis-St. Louis RR



Mississippi River, 9-Foot Channel Project



UPPER MISS. RIVER -- DAM NO. 8
E.R.A. - CONT. NO. E.R. - W923 EOG. 15
GENERAL VIEW--CLASS "B"
CONCRETE 100% COMPLETE

U. S. Engineer Office, St. Paul, Minn.
December 4, 1936. No. 253.



Refuge above Rock Island



Levees below Rock Island



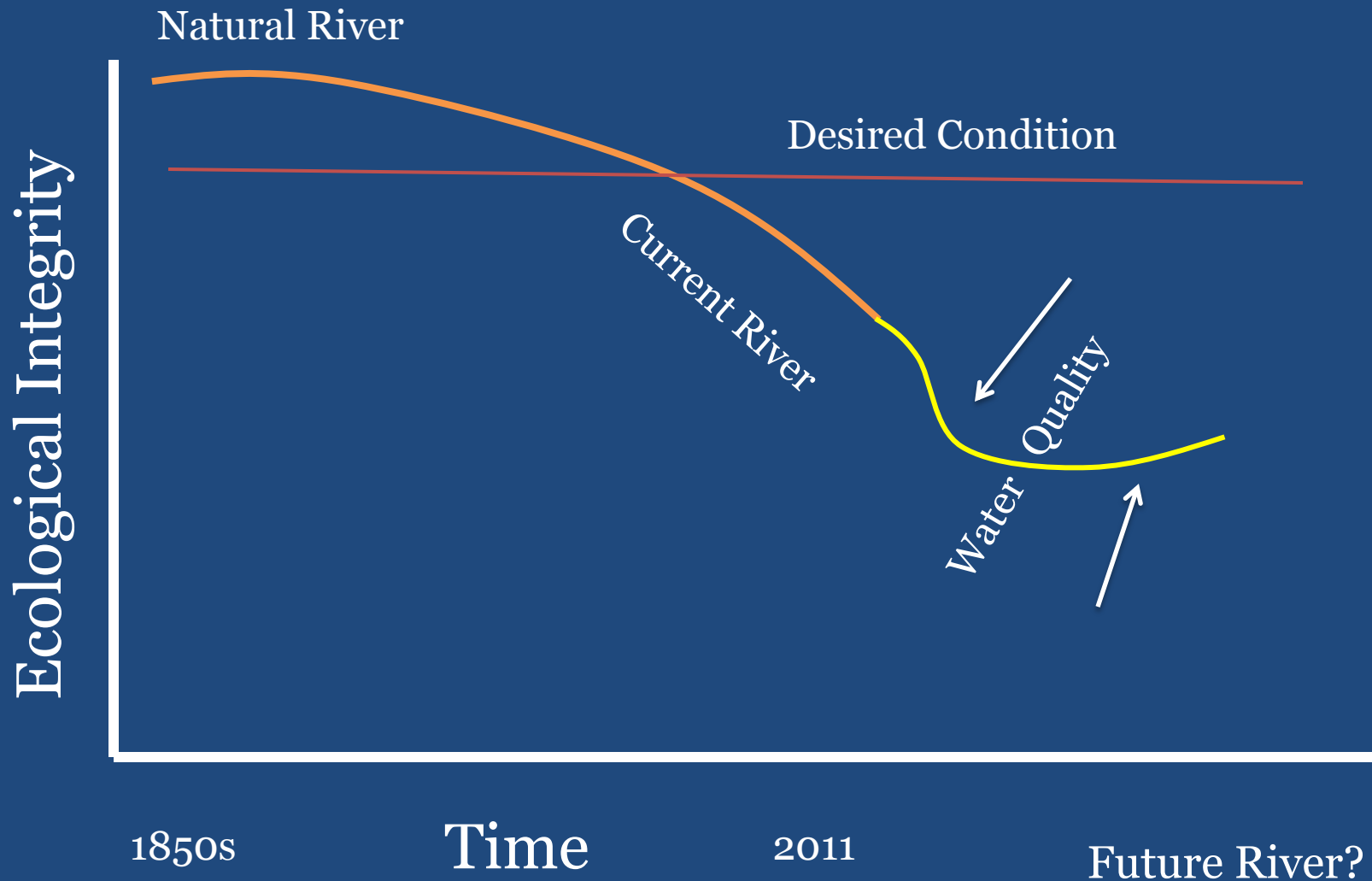
Channel constriction, whole
Upper Mississippi River

An aerial photograph of a wide river winding through a lush, green landscape. The river is filled with water and has a large barge floating in the center. The banks are covered in dense forest, and there are several small islands and peninsulas in the river. The sky is clear and blue.

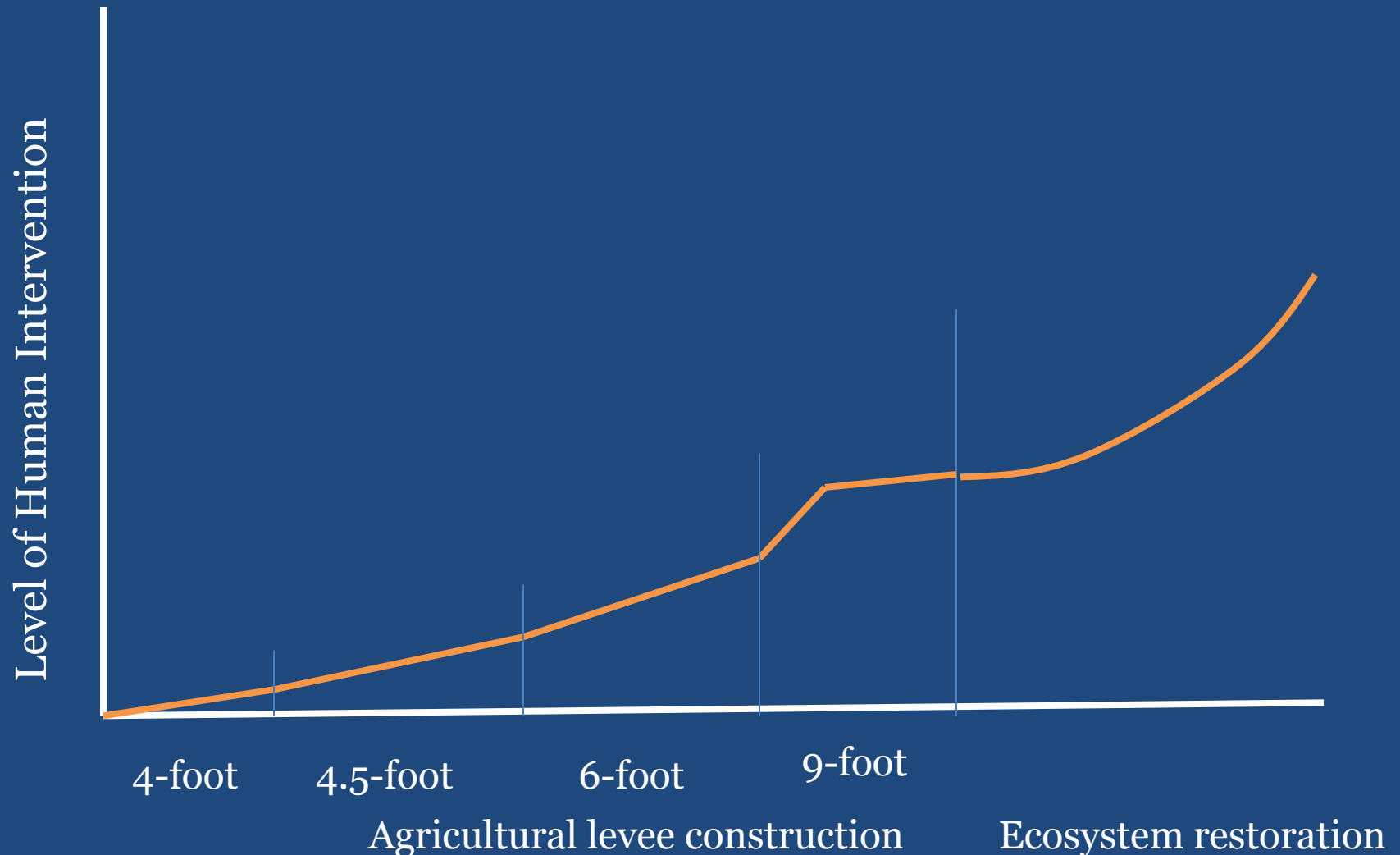
WHAT KIND OF RIVER?

St. Paul District, Corps of Engineers.

Ecosystem Decline & Recovery



Ever Increasing Human Intervention?

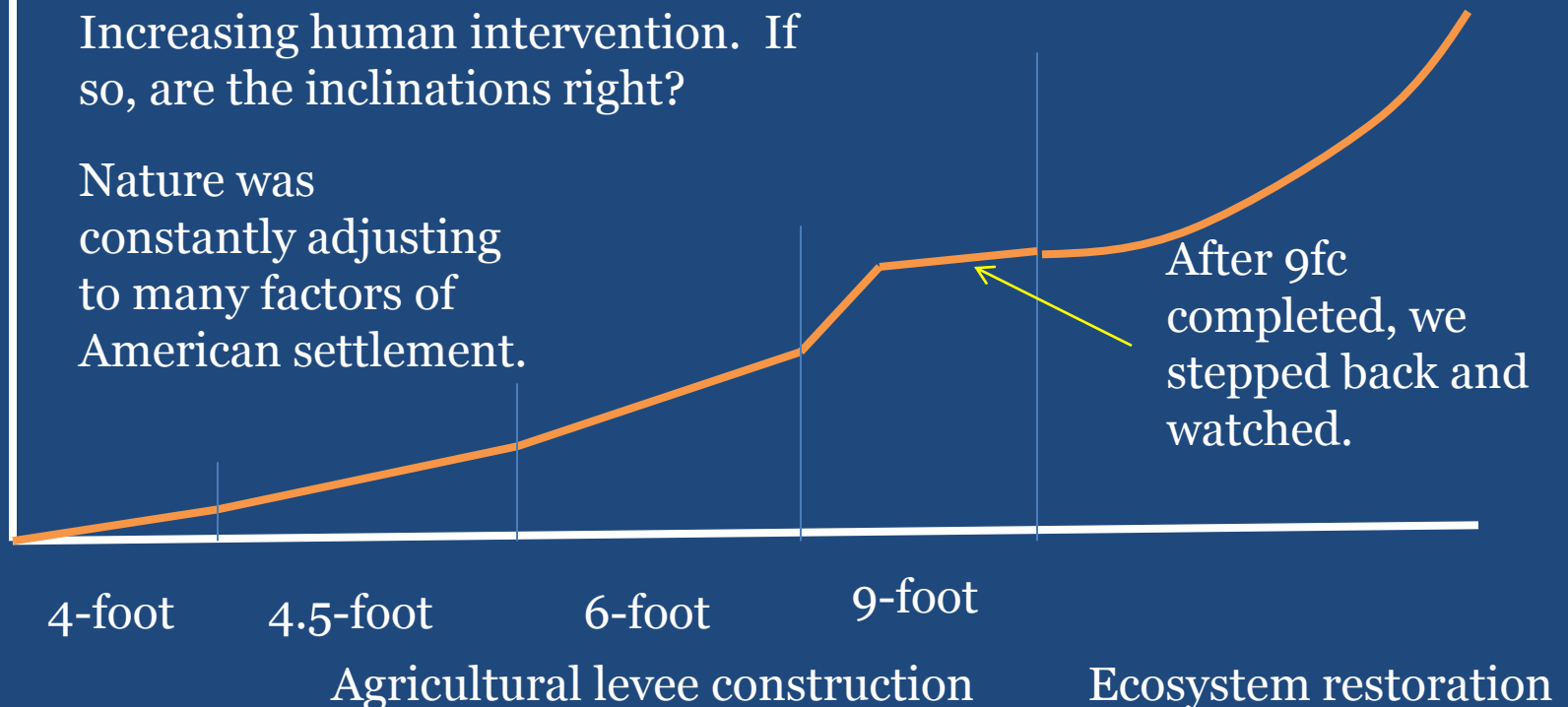


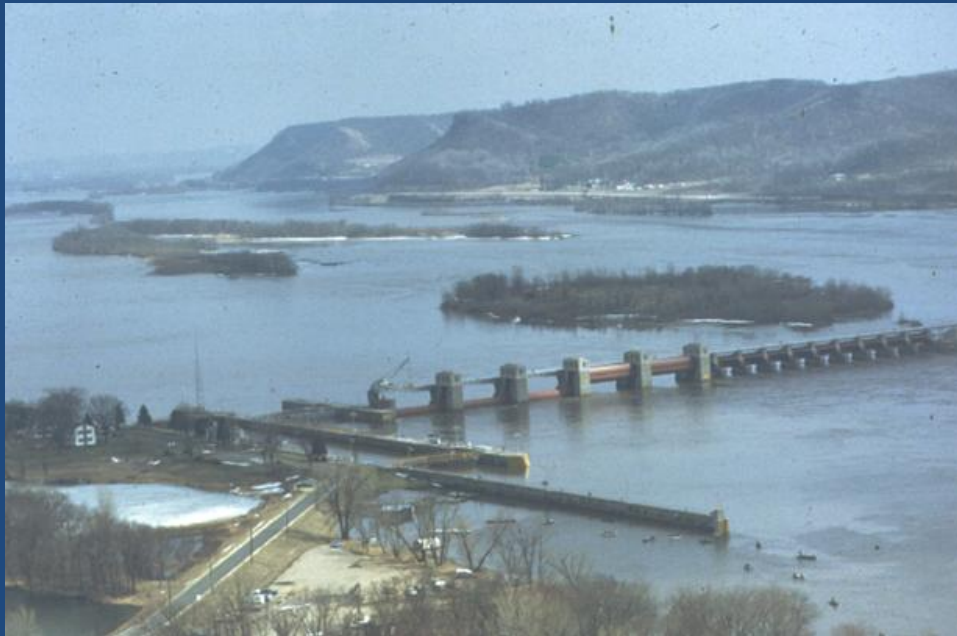
Ever Increasing Human Intervention?

Is there ever going to be a point at which we step back and just let it go? We did so, unknowingly, after the 9-foot channel was completed. Then we decided that was not going to work.

What is this line a measure of?
Increasing human intervention. If so, are the inclinations right?

Nature was constantly adjusting to many factors of American settlement.





First Three Upper Mississippi Rivers

1. Natural River, Up to 1878
2. Constricted River, 1878-1930s
3. Locked & Dammed River, 1930s-Present

New issues to consider

- Relation of this talk to water quality.
 - How does water quality play out under the hydraulic trap argument.
 - How does it play out with re to the Mississippi River?
- As ecosystem declines, water quality can:
 - Accelerate or slow that decline.
 - Improved water quality cannot stave off the collapse as long as the trap is in place; improvement in water quality alone not enough.